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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.
Barometer 30.19
Temperature 2 p.m. 59
Humidity 2 p.m. 72

8185 壹月六日 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919. 四拜禮 號六月弐英港香 SINGLE COPY: 10 CENTS $36 PER ANNUM.

JAPAN'S BOLD STEP.

SENSATION IN PEKING.

Peking, Febuary 5.

The greatest sensation was created during the holidays in Peking by the Japanese Government's suddenly strong demand for a complete change of front on the part of the Chinese delegates at the Paris Conference regarding the Tsingtau claims. Japan threatens military measures in the event of China's refusal. Meantime Tokyo and Peking are most active in trying to influence the Chinese Government to wire Paris to secure the Chinese delegates' silence. Meantime the People's Foreign Relation Society held a mass meeting to support the Government. A fuller account follows.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

HOT DISCUSSION BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATES.

London, February 5.

The crucial points before the Conference concerns the Pacific Isles. Shall the captured colonies be divided as colonial territories between the Allies, or shall they, as Mr. Willson suggests, be internationalised.

Two sessions of the Council of Ten have been devoted to the German colonies in the Far East, the Pacific, and Africa.

There was a lively tilt between Dr. Wang, Dr. Wellington Koo, Baron Makino, Viscount Chinda and Viscount Matusi in the Shangtung debate, China presented a general specific appeal for justice and urged the necessity for not ignoring the claims of a potential democracy of 400 millions persons with a vast reserve of labour and war materials.

Dr. Wang urges the full restoration of all alienated Chinese up to the Peace Conference. The Japanese delegates retorted that the Japanese had dispossessed the Germans in the Tsingtau campaign. The opinion of influential Americans is that all secret treaties become mere interesting scraps of paper as striking at the fundamentals of Mr. Wilson's doctrine.

France's indemnity demand was outlined by the committee now sitting for that purpose. It includes not only hard cash, but also material and stocks of coal, steel, cast-iron, to rebuild demolished houses, to replace fruit trees, and to replant forests. The French Press points out that in the meeting of the nineteen smaller Powers, the whole discussion took place in French without translation. In the Council of Ten, English was used equally with French.

DELAYED CABLES TO THE FAR EAST.

AN EXPLANATION.

London, February 5.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has telegraphically expressed its regret at the unavoidable abnormal cable delay which is due to interruptions and a heavy increase in all classes of traffic. Prior to war there were nine lines of communication to Great Britain with India and the Far East, namely six by the Eastern Telegraph Company, two by the Indo European Company and one by the Great Northern Telegraph Companp. The two latter Companies carried a large amount of Indian and Far Eastern traffic, but as their lines passed through Germany and Russia, respectively, they have been interrupted since 1914 and all their traffic has been thrown up on the Eastern Company's route lines. Of six of the Eastern Company's cables, two have been interrupted for about two months, during which bad weather has rendered the work of the cable ships difficult. However, these ships are standing by the breaks, awaiting favourable conditions, and, given a spell of fine weather, restoration will be carried out in a very short time and will materially reduce the delay. Compared with 1913, the words cabled *via* the Eastern Company have increased by 150 per cent. chiefly owing to Government telegrams, which have priority. This Government traffic is increasing and practically monopolises one and half cables.

DEMOBILISED AIRMEN.

AIR MINISTRY INVITES RE-ENLISTMENT.

London, February 4.

The Air Ministry is inviting demobilised airmen to re-enlist under the bonus conditions laid down for the army of occupation. They will posted in the substantive rank held on demobilisation.

CROWN PRINCE WANTS A DIVORCE.

Zurich, February 3.

The *Muenchener Zeitung's* Berlin correspondent states the that ex-Crown Prince has requested the ex-Crown lawyers to institute proceedings for a dissolution of his marriage.

INDUSTRIAL STRIKES AT HOME.

RAILWAY CLERKS' THREAT.

London, February 3.

The secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association has stated that the Association has decided to go on strike to-morrow evening, if the dispute is not satisfactorily settled.

STRIKE SPREADS TO UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

London, February 3.

Four London Underground Railways are idle.

The trams and busses were overcrowded and thousands walked to town along slippery and freezing pavements,

RUMANIA'S CLAIMS.

London, February 3.

The representatives of the Great Powers have appointed a Committee comprising of two delegates each from France, the United States, Great Britain and Italy, to consider Rumania's claims.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

POLITICS IN GERMANY.

SPARTICISTS OPPOSE GOVERNMENT.

Berlin, February 2.

It is persistently reported that the Spartacists and the Left Independents are planning to protest forcibly against the meeting of the Constituent Assembly both in Berlin and Weimer. The movement is likely to be dangerous, as it will be supported by the Soldiers' Councils.

The Government have reinforced troops at Berlin and have manned armoured cars, to stand in perpetual readiness before the Reichstag.

The Soldiers' Councils at Weimer, Eisenach, Erfurt, Gotha and other large towns have intimated that they will oppose the Government troops if there are sent there.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION ON REPATRIATION.

London, February 3.

A communique from Paris, dated the 3rd states: The Inter-allied Commission on Reparation met this afternoon at the Ministry of Finance and questions of procedure were discussed.

M. Klotz was appointed Chairman and the Hon Mr. W. H. Hughes and General van Denheuvel Vice Chairmen.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PUNISHMENT OF THE GUILTY.

Paris, February 3.

The Committee on the Responsibility for the War met and appointed Mr. Lansing permanent President of the Committee. M. Tradieu, the Chairman, welcoming the delegates, emphasised the importance of the Committee's deliberation, entailing inquiries as regards the punishment of the guilty and the defining of how the penalties should be imposed.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

NEW RATES OF PAY.

The news of increased rates of pay for men of the army has caused no small amount of interest and we are now able to publish the following lengthy telegram received from the War Office.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.
(Explanatory Note by the Secretary of State for War.)

1.—On the 11th November, when the Armistice was signed, there were about 3,500,000 Imperial British officers and soldiers on the pay and ration strength of the British Army. During the two months that have passed since then rather more than three-quarters of a million have been demobilized or discharged. The system of demobilization which has been adopted aims at reviving national industry by bringing the men home in the order of urgency according to trades. There is no doubt that this is the wisest course, and it will continue to be followed in the large majority of cases. The time has now come, however, when military needs must be considered as well as industrial needs.

2.—Unless we are to be defrauded of the fruits of victory and, without considering our Allies, to throw away all that we have won with so much cost and trouble, we must provide for a good many months to come armies of occupation for the enemy's territory. These armies must be strong enough to exact from the Germans, Turks and others the just terms which the Allies demand; and we must bear our share with France, America and Italy in providing them. The better trained and disciplined these armies are, the fewer men will be needed to do the job. We have, therefore, to create, in order to wind up the war *satisfactorily*, a *strong*, compact, contented, well-disciplined army which will maintain the high reputation of the British service and make sure we are not tricked of what we have rightfully won. It will be an army far smaller than our present army; in fact, it will be about one-quarter of the great armies we have been using in the war.

3.—Our military commanders, who know what Marshal Foch's wishes are, say that, in their opinion, not more than 900,000 men of all ranks and arms will be sufficient to guard our interests in this transition period. Therefore, when this new army has been organised, and while it is being organised, over two and a half million men who were held to military service when the fighting stopped will be released to their homes and to industry as fast as the trains and ships can carry them, and the Pay Offices settle their accounts. In other words, out of 3,500,000 it is proposed to keep for the present about 900,000 and release all the others as fast as possible.

4.—How ought we to choose the 900,000 who are to remain to finish up the work? When men are marked for release, they obviously ought to go home in the order which will most quickly restart our industries, for otherwise they would leave their means of livelihood in the army and relinquish their rations, and their separation allowance only to become unemployed in great numbers. But when men are kept back in the service to form the armies of occupation a choice cannot be made simply on trade grounds; it must be made on grounds which appeal broadly to a sense of justice and fairplay, length of service, age and wounds must be the main considerations entitling a man to release. The new army will, therefore, be composed, in the first instance, only from those who did not enlist before the 1st January, 1916, who are not over 37 years of age, and have not more than two wound stripes. If anyone has to stay, it must be those who are not the oldest; not those who came the earliest; not those who have suffered the most.

5.—We, therefore, take these broad rules as our main guide. According to the best calculations which are possible they should give us about 1,300,000 men, out of which it is intended to form the army of 900,000. If we find, as we shall do in all probability, that we have in the classes more men than we actually require after dealing with a certain number of pivotal and compassionate cases, we shall proceed to reduce down to the figure of 900,000, first, by reducing the age of *retention to 38 to 35*, next releasing the men with two wounds stripes, and then on to 34. As the time goes on we shall not require to keep so large an army as 900,000 in the field and it will be possible to continue making reductions on the principle of releasing the oldest men by the years of their age. When, however, the results of the war are finally achieved the Divisions which have remained to the end will be brought home as units and make their entry into the principal cities of Great Britain with which they are territorially associated. Volunteers for one year's service at a time for the Armies of Occupation will be accepted from men who would otherwise be entitled to release if they [illegible]

sically fit and sent from home to take their turn and do their share. All these will be in relief of the older men. They will enable the age limit to be further reduced and the older men to be sent home, in particular the 69 battalions of young soldiers of 18 years of age and upwards who are now at home will be sent at once to help guard the Rhine bridgeheads. They will thus enable an equal number of men old enough to be their fathers to come home and they themselves will have a chance to see the German provinces which are now in our keeping and the battlefields where the British army won immortal fame.

6.—The new Armies of Occupation will begin forming from 1st February and it is hoped that in three months they may be completely organized. There will then be two classes of men in khaki, viz., those who form the Armies of Occupation and those who are to be demobilized. Everything possible will be done to send home or disperse the two and a half million men who are no longer required, but they must wait their turn patiently and meanwhile do their duty in an exemplary manner. Any of these men who are marked for home who are guilty of any form of insubordination will apart from any other punishment, be put back to the bottom of the list. There are no means of getting these great numbers of men home quickly unless everyone does his duty in the strictest possible way. It is recognized, however, that service in the Armies of Occupation is an extra demand which the State makes in its need upon certain classes of its citizens. The emoluments of the Armies of Occupation will, therefore, be substantially augmented and every man will draw bonuses from the date of his posting to these Armies with arrears from the 1st February.

7.—The bonuses will be as follows:—

Private soldier	10/6
Paid lance-corporal	12/3
Sergeants	14/0
Colour-sergeants, Company sergeant-majors, Company quarter-master sergeants	17/6
Warrant Officers, Class 1	21/0
2nd Lieutenants	24/6
Lieutenants	28/0
Captains	31/8
Majors	35/0
Lieut.-Colonels	38/6
Higher Ranks	42/0

These graduated bonuses will be paid as a special addition to the pay of the Army during the period of occupation in recognition of the fact that the service is compulsory. The total cost of these additions in one year for an Army of 900,000 will be about £29,000,000. Of this £28,000,000 will go to the rank and file.

8.—Leave will be granted to men of the Armies of Occupation, home and overseas garrisons on as generous a scale as possible. No leave will be given to men marked for home and waiting their turn for demobilization, as it is desirable that all the facilities should be concentrated for the benefit of those who have to stay (except in case of special urgency.)

9.—The Armies of Occupation will be as follows: Home Army, Army of the Rhine, Army of the Middle East, Detachment of the Far North, Garrisons of the Crown Colonies and India. These forces will be varied as circumstances may require, but no young soldier under 20 will serve elsewhere than at home or in the Army of the Rhine.

10.—Besides the men of the classes mentioned who will be held to form the Armies of Occupation and the home and overseas garrisons (who include the Regular Army and such special reserve and territorial force officers and men as must be retained), there are a certain number of special services on the lines of communication at the bases, and here at home, in which all men must be retained whatever their class, because, like the railwaymen, the necessary Royal Army Service Corps units and the Pay and Record Office Staff, they are vitally necessary for demobilizing and paying off all the others; these, not exceeding the numbers required, will, therefore, be classed to [illegible]

Armies of Occupation as indispensables, and will participate in the increased rates of pay. They will, however, be demobilized as soon as the great bulk of the two and a half million men who are to be dispersed have passed through their agencies back into civil life. At the rate at which demobilization is now proceeding, viz., over 35,000 a day, this should not take many weeks.

11.—There remains the British Army in India, many of the Territorial and Garrison Battalions who left England in the autumn of 1914 to guard our Indian Empire or our oversea possessions have served four hot weathers in the East without either relief or the excitement of battle. Up to the present hardly any volunteers have come forward to take their places or those of the home garrisons as part of the permanent after the war Army of the British Empire. It is, therefore, necessary, while this after the war, or old British Army, is being reconstituted, that these men should remain abroad for another hot season. It is felt that in all the circumstances they ought to participate in the bonuses which apply to the Armies of Occupation.

12.—The above arrangements seem to be the best that can be devised for the year 1919. During this year, however, we must remake the old British Regular Army so as to provide, on a voluntary basis, the overseas garrisons of India, Egypt, the Mediterranean fortresses and other foreign stations. It is believed that volunteering for the Regular Army will improve as soon as the great mass of those who volunteered for the war against Germany in the early days have come back to the freedom of civil life and have had a chance to look round. It is upon the steady rebuilding of this Army that the relief of the Territorial Battalions in India and the various detachments in distant theatres now depends. Every effort will, therefore, be made to hasten its formation both by recruiting and by re-engagement.

13.—It is not necessary at this stage to settle the conditions on which the National Home Defence Army for after the war will be formed. There are many more urgent problems which should be solved first.

14.—The entire scheme of the War Office for dealing with the many difficulties of the present situation and for safeguarding British interests is thus published to the Army and the nation at large. It has been agreed upon between all the Authorities and Departments concerned, and the consent of Parliament, where necessary, will be asked for at the earliest possible moment. It remains for all ranks and all classes to work together with the utmost comradeship and energy to put it into force and thereby to safeguard the best interests of each one of us and the final victory of our cause.

ROYAL WARRANT.

GEORGE, R. I.

Whereas we deem it expedient to provide for the grant of extra remuneration to certain officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who for the national safety are compulsorily retained on military service, Our will and pleasure is that as from 1st February, 1919, all those who are definitely selected for retention for military service shall be granted a bonus at the rates and under the conditions set forth in the attached Schedule.

And Whereas We desire to compensate those whose demobilization is delayed owing to the exigencies of Our service, Our further will and pleasure is that all officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who, not being definitely selected for retention on military service, have not been released from military service by 1st May, 1919, shall, subject to the conditions set forth in the attached Schedule, be credited from that date with a bonus at half the rate laid down in the attached Schedule to be issued to them on their release.

Our further will and pleasure is that officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Our Regular Army serving on permanent commissions and normal periods of engagement shall, until further notice be eligible for the bonuses under the same conditions as the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men referred to above.

And Whereas it is now desirable to fix a limit to the period of the emergency during which officers may count service for gratuity under Article 497 of Our Warrant of 1914 for pay, etc., of Our Army, Our will and pleasure is that no service rendered subsequent to 3rd August, 1919, or to the date of the termination of the war as defined by statutory authority, whichever comes first, shall count for the gratuity.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 29th day of January, 1919, in the 9th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Winston S. Churchill.

THE BONUS RATES.

1.—The bonus shall be issued at the following rates per week:—

Officers.—2nd Lieutenant, Officer classed for pay, Q 11 or J.J. Royal Warrant of 5th July, 1918, Staff Lieutenant Class III .....24/6.

Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, Staff Lieutenant, 1st and 2nd Class officer classed for pay N.O.P. G.G. or H.H. Royal Warrant of 5th July, 1919, or paid at an equivalent rate .....28/.

Captain, Brigade Major, Assistant Military Secretary (unless otherwise classed for pay), General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, Staff Captain, Commandant or Governor of Detention Barracks or Military Prison, 2nd class officer classed for pay K. L. C. M. C. C., D. D. R.E. or F. F., Royal Warrant of 5th July, 1918, or paid at an equivalent rate. Chaplain, 4th Class, ...31/6.

Major, Deputy Assistant Director at the War Office, General Staff Officer 2nd grade, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Commandant or Governor of Detention Barracks or Military Prison 1st class, officer classed for pay G.H.I. J.Z., A.A., M.R., R.R., Royal Warrant of 5th July, or paid at an equivalent rate. Chaplain, 3rd class, ...35/.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Director at War Office, Commander of a District Office I/C Records (other than Royal Engineers), General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Officer classed for pay D, E.P.V.W.X. or Y., Royal Warrant of 5th July, 1918, or paid at an equivalent rate. Chaplain 2nd class, Military Attache, 38/6.

Officers of higher ranks and appointments, 42/-.

Other ranks, Privates and men, of equivalent rank, 10/6; paid Lance-Corporal, Lance-Bombardier, 2nd Corporal, and Bombardier Corporal, 12/3; paid Lance-Sergeant, Sergeant, Corporal of Horse, 14/; Staff

(*Continued on Page 5 and 10.*)

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

Wharf and Godown Co. Meeting of Shareholders.—Noon.

SATURDAY, FEB. 8.

Hongkong Hotel Co. Meeting of Shareholders.—11 a.m.
Theatre Royal.—Concert by Professor Sklarevski and M. Bykore.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

Hongkong [illegible]

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THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

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GENERAL NEWS.

STRUGGLE IN A LANE.

An extraordinary affray in a Sussex lane was described at Chichester Police Court recently when John Rogers, labourer, and his son Walter, an ex-soldier, were defendants to a number of summonses for assault. The complainants were General Sir George Barker, K.C.B., and Lady Barker, and Mr. and Mrs. Baring Du Pre, residents in the neighbourhood. The allegation was that as the complainants were walking near Mr. Du Pre's house there was an altercation in the road between some carters. Mr. Du Pre attempted to pacify the men, and the result was the road was barred to the whole party by Walter Rogers, who finally assaulted General Barker. General Barker knocked the man down, but he came on again, and the two rolled in the ditch. Rogers senior then came to help his son, and Lady Barker to help her husband, who was being pummelled. Rogers senior was also alleged to have attacked the Du Pres. Mr. Du Pre, it was stated, was on his back black in the face, while his wife, whose hat had been knocked off, and whose hair was torn down, appealed to the men to let her husband go because he had a weak heart. At length Mr. Du Pre was got to a cottage in a very bad state. It was stated that both he and Mrs. Du Pre were not fit to attend the court.

BLIND SOLDIER ACTORS.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria went to St. Dunstan's recently to see a "Pierrot-land show" performed by blinded soldiers. A special programme, executed by hand, was presented to her Majesty, who learned that the scenery, make-up, and dresses were all made, planned, and designed at St. Dunstan's, none of the stage effects being bought outside. The chess-board setting was distinctively pretty and the dresses strikingly smart. One of the most amusing items was the song "Any Complaints," by Drummer Downes, who lost his right arm as well as his sight, and has only the little finger remaining on his left hand. But his jolly, smiling face made up for all deficiencies, and he tackled everything with vigour, whether canoe racing on the Regent's Park lake or playing three instruments at once in the Ragtime Band. Queen Alexandra expressed to Sir Arthur Pearson her delight and astonishment at the cleverness of the performance.

PERIL OF SECRET ARMAMENT.

Speaking at Broughty Ferry recently Mr. Churchill said there was another danger besides secret diplomacy, and that was secret armament. In this matter he had a practical suggestion to make regarding the League of Nations. The League should have power to obtain from every country exactly what its military preparations were. He pointed out the external war debt was a greater burden and embarrassment than internal debt, and he thought every endeavour should be made to put the burden of repayment of the Overseas debt definitely, decisively and securely upon the German nation.

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SPOTTING FACTORIES.

Stories of the remarkable exploits of our air forces and the methods they employed to attain success are beginning to leak out now that their war activities have ceased. One story concerns the co-operation between the Board of Trade and the Air Board in assisting airmen to locate the enemy factories marked out to be bombed. In the German catalogues collected by the Board of Trade invariably appeared photographs of the factories with their plans and location in the district. These were forwarded to the Air Board, which reproduced them in their respective localities on the airmen's maps. Little did Herr Fritz dream that the very weapon he had used in peace to capture British markets would in war prove a vital element in the destruction of his factory.

BIGGEST QUESTION IN AMERICA.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, at a banquet, addressed the company as follows:—"The biggest question in America today is the merchant marine. America cannot afford to stop building ships unless it wishes to withdraw into its own national limits and surrender its share of trade and wealth of the world to other countries. If we have fighting and sporting blood in us we will carry our commerce to the uttermost parts of the world and barter with man under every sky. Never again should America be guilty of the folly of trusting all its commerce to foreign bottoms. American yards in future would build bigger ships with greater steaming radius than the cargo carriers of to-day, and they would be of such design that they would call for smaller crews.

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GENERAL NEWS.

IMPRISONED PRINCESS.

Amongst the passengers on board the Finnish steamer Oihonna, which recently arrived at Stockholm from Petrograd, were Great Britain's last representative in Russia, the Vice-Consul, Mr. Parker, and the Serbian Princess Jelena, King Peter's daughter. The Princess was married to the Russian Grand Duke Ivan Constantinovitch. She was arrested by Bolshevists and imprisoned at Perm for four months and then in Moscow. Finally an attache of the Norwegian Legation succeeded in securing her release.

MARRIED THE SAME MAN TWICE.

A woman who married the same man twice asked to be divorced from him in the Divorce Court recently on the grounds of cruelty and misconduct. Petitioner was Elizabeth Louisa Busby, of Wimbledon, and the respondent was Edward David Busby, a solicitor, of Queen Victoria-street, E.C. It was stated that she married the respondent in 1898 and divorced him in 1916. The following year she married him again. In granting a decree nisi with costs Mr. Justice Coleridge said, "I hope they won't get married again."

OFFICIAL HUMOUR.

A very rare, if not unprecedented, thing has occurred. A Blue Book has actually been opened with a delightful bit of satirical humour! Following is the first paragraph of Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31, 1917: "In March of this year this department was forcibly removed to these portions of the British Museum, which were occupied by Chinese and Japanese paintings, a Lohan or two, Greek vases, mezzotints, mummies, and fat ladies from Palmyra, until the fear of air raids suggested that they should be removed and replaced by the corpus vile of a Government office and its records. The people who manage these things must have mistaken us for one of those cenobitic departments which would enjoy asphyxiation in the atmosphere of Thothmes and Amen-Hotep, or for some of those mandarins who would feel quite at home among T'ang and Sung antiquities. We are much indebted to the courtesy which the Museum authorities displayed, in spite of the unnecessary and indecent hurry in which we were flung at their heads. It is not their fault that there is very little air, very little light, very little anything, in fact, except noise."

THE ATTACKS ON DOVER.

Dover's experiences during the war were particularly thrilling, the town having been attacked by Zeppelins, seaplanes, aeroplanes, destroyers, and submarines. The first bomb from a German aeroplane was dropped on Christmas Eve, 1914. The Dover Anti-aircraft R.N.V.R., who were disbanded in 1916, were the first in England to illuminate a Zeppelin, on August 9, 1915, when three sailors were injured. The Zeppelin was winged, and came down at Ostend. In all Dover had 113 warnings; on 29 occasions bombs and shells were dropped in the town itself, and on several other occasions it was only the terrific barrage put up that saved the town. The first moonlight raid was on Jan. 22, 1916, when one man was killed and two men, one woman, and three children injured. The record number of bombs dropped in one night was 12 on Sept. 24, 1917, during a night bombardment; 61 shells were fired, only one falling in the town, the others falling in the surrounding country. On Feb. 16, 1918 during another bombardment 22 shells fell in the town, one child being killed and 3 injured, and a man and woman injured. The total number of bombs dropped on the town was 185, while the shells numbered 23; 4 men, 7 women, and 3 children being killed, and 11 men, 23 women, and 12 children injured. Damage amounting in all to £30,000 was done.

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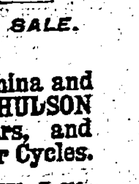

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WAR GUILT.

KAISER BLAMES HIS STATESMEN.

Copenhagen, Nov. 30.—A telegram from Cologne states that Professor Dr. Georg Wegener, writing in the *Cologne Gazette*, says that he received from Spa orders to follow the Kaiser to the front. He writes:—

After lunch in the Royal train, the Kaiser, it then being the day before the revolution at Kiel and five days before his own flight, accorded me three-quarters of an hour's undisturbed conversation, unattended by any third person, during which interview he expressed his views on the political situation, and asked several questions. The Government policy of the last weeks before the outbreak of war, the Kaiser said had been carried on by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and by Herr von Jagow alone.

"I knew no more about it than that," he declared. "Against my will they sent me to Norway. I did not wish to undertake the voyage because the gravity of the situation after the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was clear at first sight. But the Chancellor said to me. 'Your Majesty must take this voyage in order to maintain peace. If your Majesty remains here it undoubtedly means war, and the world will lay to your charge the reponsibility for this war.'"

"Well, I then undertook the voyage. During all this time I received no reports from my Government concerning current events. Strictly speaking, I only learned from the Norwegian papers of what was occurring in the world, and in this way learnt of the Russian mobilisation measures.

"But when I heard that the British Fleet had put to sea I returned of my own accord. They had nearly caught me. On my order the German ships also returned at once to the security of the Norwegian harbours. Later on it would not have been possible."

The Kaiser then mentioned the declarations of the Russian Minister of War, M. Sukhomlinoff, during the investigation which took place afterwards, which he later altered to the statement that he had not ordered real mobilisation, but only business for mobilisation. The Kaiser insisted on the correctness of the first declaration, according to which the Tsar had been caused by the Kaiser to recall the mobilisation order. But General Yanushkevitch lied to the Tsar, and the order was carried out in spite of him, and this mobilisation, he said, was the final reason for the war.

The Russian war party at Court, he continued, had already in the spring of 1914 compelled the Tsar to make preparations. From that time the Siberian regiments were gradually drawn westward. The regiments were told that the manoeuvres were the reason for these movements, and thus they marched on to the Volga and further westward until they reached Vilna, where they were suddenly handed out loaded cartridges and were told that they were now going to fight in earnest. "In fact," concluded the Kaiser, "Russian troops were already over our frontier before war was declared."

A SCOTSMAN AND HIS 7s. 6d.

The *British Times*, the organ of the British prisoners of war at Schneidemuhl Camp, in North Germany, in its last issue before the signing of the armistice, published the following: A Scotsman had his leg shattered. The doctors were not sure if he would have it off when he was taken to hospital, so did not tell him. When he came round they told him they had been obliged to take it off. "'You've taken my leg off! Where is it? Oh, where is it? For Heaven sake someone find that leg. It's got 7s. 6d. in the stocking.'"

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THE GUARDS' RECORD.

Major-General Feilding, responding recently at the Cannon-street Hotel to the toast of the Imperial Forces said he could not hide from himself that the position he now held of commanding the London District was due to the magnificant division he had had the honour to command. The Guards Division had never once during the whole war lost a trench or failed to reach their objective. A German officer, explaining the causes of their defeat, said they must not hide from themselves that the English Army, man for man, is a better fighting machine than theirs. "We by our training," he said, "have taught the men to be machines. The English are commanding men, while we are commanding slaves."

BOLSHEVIK EXECUTIONS.

A telegram from Petrograd says that "Comrade" Kousmine has made a statement of the way in which he frustrated an officers' plot in Vologda. "General Astachef, dressed as a peasant," he says "was instantly shot, Colonel Kousatchenko, who tried to escape and broke his arm; also was shot. In all 300 officers were shot for complicity in the plotting. An additional 25 officers were accused of having contributed to the success of the French and British troops against the Red Army.

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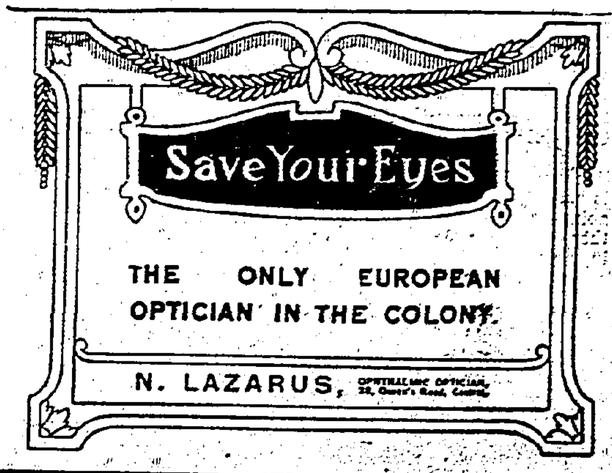

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

As far as can be seen there seems to be no immediate solution of the Labour problem at Home. In the absence of further news, good or bad, we take it that there is no improvement in the situation. The most lamentable feature of the whole affair is the utter lack of any hitherto recognised authority. The Government is powerless, and the Trade Unions, who up till now have always guided the destinies of Labour, are in the same unfortunate positions. It is there that the danger lies. There is, however, one little ray of hope. The other day there was a meeting of the International Labour Conference at Berne, a meeting which is just as important as the bigger conference which is sitting at Paris, and which the world looks to as the only means of solving the present serious problems of Labour. The demands of the workers are no longer a local or even national affair it is no longer a question of workers asking for bigger wages, but a question of demanding a new status in the life of the nation, and the present unrest throughout Europe is a real effort in this direction. And there can be no shadow of doubt as to the result.

Labour will not go back to the old conditions, so that the only way out of the difficulty is to build up a new social system, in which the old tenets of class distinction will to a great extent disappear, and which shall give to the workman the place he deserves as a very necessary and important part in the national machine. And this must be done at once if we wish to avoid futher unrest. This is the transition period from the old order to the new, a period in which Labour troubles were inevitable. It seems that the authorities at home are unable to cope with it, and it is here that we must look to the International Labour Conference to find a way out. It is a big task that the delegates have in front of them, for it means the virtual remodelling of all the principles which have held good for centuries, and the establishment of Labour in a new and higher sphere of the social system.

It is not an impossible task if the Conference goes about it in the right spirit, and surely the only men who are in a postion to understand the magnitude of the undertaking are those who have been chosen for it. It has already been decided at the Conference to establish three commissions which shall draft reports upon the League of Nations, Territorial Questions, and an International Labour Charter. Labour needs a new Charter which shall determine once and for all its future existence, and all the efforts of the delegates must be concentrated to make this new charter far-seeing and bold enough to satisfy the demands of the workers. There is of course always the danger that these demands will be too exacting, but we think that if Labour is given a fair chance with bigger wages, better housing, more opportunities of education and advancement, there is nothing to fear. The present state of affairs, though unfortunate, was inevitable, and it behoves the International Labour Conference to discover a means by which order and progress can emerge from the chaos that exists.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

HONGKONG'S SCAVENGING SYSTEM.

Dr. Ozorio's statement, at Tuesday evening's meeting on the Sanitary Board, anent the scavenging system of the Colony, will meet with a sympathetic ear and it is to be hoped that the sub-Committee, which was then elected, will be able to devise some better method of dealing with the Colony's daily accumulation of refuse. There should not be a great deal of difficulty in formulating plans, indeed the Committee have very close at hand the means of securing most up-to-date advice from those who have learned by experience. For instance, the scavenging system in force in Calcutta is one of the most scientific organisations of its kind, in the world, and no doubt the Calcutta sanitary authorities would willingly supply all information asked for. The antiquated method of dumping the refuse into the Harbour should be scotched forthwith and incineration introduced as the means of disposal. But we have learned by experience in Hongkong that it is one thing to formulate schemes and another thing to get such schemens put into actual practice. Dr Ozorio suggested that the Hon. Mr Chatham be a member of the sub-committee, but the proposal was met by a prompt refusal to serve, on the part of that gentleman. No doubt, the Director of Public Works has his hands more or less full, but it is rather difficult to understand why he should decline to take a seat on a committee which is to deal with so important a question. His advice and experience would be of such a valuable character, in such a matter, as to render his assistance almost indispensible. The only explanation for the refusal that occurs to us is that the Hon. Mr. Chatham, in his capacity as a Government servant, does not care to take part in the matter, but we do not think this objection is sufficiently weighty to justify the witholding of his valuable help from the Committee.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

One hears a great deal these days of the housing problem and the discomfort which is being caused to a large majority of Europeans in consequence of the dearth of suitable dwellings, but there is also another local question which urgently needs going into namely, the servant problem. The latter is just as necessary to the comfort of Europeans as the former and requires reform almost as urgently. Householders in the Colony are becoming more and more tired of the impudence and the barefaced robbery of their servants and unless steps are shortly taken to control this class as a whole the situation will become unbearable. During the past few years household servants have grown worse and worse. Their isolence is collosal, their theivery barefaced and their laziness extreme. In spite of the fact that they are receiving far better pay than they ever did before, they "squeeze" more brazenly and work less, and if reprimanded show a cheeky independence. An advertisement which appears in our columns suggests to us that it is within the realms of possibility that the services of trained house servants might be secured among the Japanese. It is quite possible that Japanese servants could be induced to come to Hongkong. Of recent years it has become quite a common practise for European families to employ Japanese amahs. True they require a little more money than the Chinese but in return for this one gets efficient service and a cleanliness to which the Chinese amah is a stranger. It is not going too far to say that if there were more Japanese amahs in the Colony they would be readily employed. In view of these circumstances there seems no reason why Japanese men servants should not be employed also. They act in this capacity in many households in some parts of North China with much success.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin C. B E. state.—

All Superintendents, Inspectors and Unit Commanders will attend at H. Q. Office on Thursday, February 13, at 6 p.m.

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DAY BY DAY.

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***

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of Jules Verne (1828).

* *

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2-11 16d.

* *

For the past 24 hours two cases of enteric fever (Chinese) were notified. Both resulted in death.

* *

The monthly whist drive of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club will be held this evening at the R. N. Canteen Theatre, commencing 8.15 p.m.

* *

The Archdeacon of Hongkong gratefully acknowledges an annoymous gift of $72 for the support of a Chinese village school-teacher.

* *

In reporting a Police Court case in our issue of yesterday we gave the name of one of the accused as Amelia d'Almada. We now learn that it should have been d'Almeida.

* *

His Honour Sir William Rees-Davies will preside at a Lecture on "Charles James Fox," by Mr. G. P. de Martin, M.A. at the Helena May Institute on Monday January 10, at 5.30 p.m.

* *

The Canton Intelligence Bureau informs us that Mr. Wu Chao-chu (C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang) Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Military Government of the Republic of China, left Hongkong January 4, direct for France, where he will represent China at the Peace Conference. Mr. Wu has been nominated by the Military Government and approved of by the National Assembly of the Republic of China as one of the Enavoys Extraordinary to Europe.

* *

The adage, "a cobbler should stick to his last," if followed in China, will make specialists of our Chinese. A boiler-maker did not stick to his profession, but side tracked to snatching a bangle from the hand of a Chinese girl on Tuesday morning. When brought up this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood the boiler-maker felt embarassed at the solicitude of the Hongkong Government for his welfare. "Twelve months' hard labour, 4 hours' stocks in leiu of the last day and twelve strokes of the birch in gaol during the first six months of your sentence".

* *

Poor Mohomed, on the 28th of last month, after he left his house, had four bed covers and 100 catties of rice belonging to him removed from his shed. The Hongkong Police tracked the thieves. A Chinese constable, who was on duty somewhere, suspected two men who were walking down the street and after challenging them, found two pawn tickets on their person, which were for the things that poor Mohomed missed. One man admitted stealing, while the second denied. Under the circumstances the confessing thief was rewarded with six weeks' raiment and apartments while the other fellow obtained his freedom.

* *

Near Sir Robert Ho Tung's house a number of coolies are engaged in constructing a nullah. Two of those strayed away and destroyed two branches of a camphor tree. A forest guard, seeing this destruction, arrested them, and they were brought up to-day before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to explain why they caused the Government such a monetary loss. They put the blame on their contractor master who, they contended, gave orders to cut down any trees that impeded their work. Addressing the forest guard, Mr. Lindsell said there must be a certain amount of cutting in connection with blasting operations. The forest guard shed a clear ray of light on the matter. He said that the men were 200 to 300 feet away from their works. There were no blasting operations near the place where this particular camphor tree stood. A fine of $10 was imposed on each of the accused.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

I notice from a northern contemporary that a series of programmes of Jewish music, consisting of vocal and instrumental items, are being given by the Zimro Sextette, at the Olympic Theatre in Shanghai. The works performed include Jewish Folk songs, clarionet solos, 'cello solos, violin solos and choral items and are much appreciated by Jew and Gentile alike, in the settlement.

* * *

Every time I look through a Shanghai paper I read references to musical matters which bring to my mind the thought how very much behind the times we are in Hongkong. A bright chord was struck up on Hongkong's long cipher-ed musical keys by Mr. Mann, at the annual meeting of seatholders of St. Andrew's Church, last week. Mr. Mann made an eloquent appeal for the inclusion of instrumental music at the services, arguing that such an innovation would tend to brighten up the services and thereby induce a larger attendance. The result of the appeal was that Mr. Mann has been left more or less a free hand to organise a small orchestra which will play at the services in conjunction with the organ and choir. I wish him every success in his endeavours.

* * *

The value of instrumental music in Churches was clearly demonstrated, many years ago, by the Rev. Prebendary Carlile, who, after considerable opposition, introduced the feature in his services at St. Mary at Hill, London. The idea immediately caught on and at both morning and evening services, unless one was very early, it was difficult to obtain a seat. It was argued by some that people only went to listen to the music and few "remained to pray". That may have been so at the beginning, but Carlile got the people in his church and thereby secured his main object—he was able to talk to them. It was this innovation at St. Mary at Hill that gave birth to that fine organisation—The Church Army, and if instrumental music in churches can be the means of achieving such results we need have no fear in following suit in Hongkong.

* * *

It has always seemed to me such a great pity that an organ in a church should remain, for the best part of the week, in a state of mute majesty. I know of nothing more soothing, after a day's work, than to sit for half an hour or so and listen to organ music.

* * *

To some people music constitutes little more than a "scientific noise." I believe Sir Walter Scott found absolutely nothing to attract him in music, in any form. I wonder how the plethora of noises which have been created in our local thoroughfares, during the past few days, have affected the local musical ear? The sound vibrations have consisted chiefly of ear splitting detonations of that abomination, the Chinese cracker. Thank goodness we have had another Sykora-Sklarevski concert to attune our auditory nerves once again.

* * *

Referring to noises, it was rather amusing on the occasion of the Constitutional Reform meeting, when at the close of the proceedings, somebody started the National Anthem. He happened to be a tenor, however, and led the audience into such rarified altitudes as to cause most serious vocal difficulties and the result certainly was "a noise."

* * *

I am glad to note that M. Sykora and M. Sklarevski are to give two more concerts before they leave the Colony. We rarely hear such music in this "Far outpost of the Empire" and it is pleasing to observe that, so far, we have given these two musicians the greatest inducement to visit us again—i. e. "Full Houses." M. Sykora and M. Sklarevski are above criticism and any further attempt to describe their playing, on paper, would be futile and also un-[illegible]

SUMMARY COURT.

A MARRIAGE TANGLE.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Melbourne, Shum Yik alias Shum Tsz Yuek claimed from Tai Tung Ki, the sum of $840, being the amount of twelve months' allowance at $70 per month for family expenses, maintainance and education of the defendant's son, Hon Kwai, agreed to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff under a Chinese agreement dated June 9, 1917.

Mr. G. R. Hayward appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. W. B. Lewis of Messrs. Johnstone Stokes and Master, represtented the defendant.

Mr. Hayward asked permission to amend the writ, claiming $490 instead of $840.

Mr. Hayward said the claim was for maintenance and it arose under an agreement which was signed by the defendant in which he agreed to pay plaintiff a sum of $70 monthly in consideration of her agreeing not to interfere in defendant's family affairs. The agreement was a perfectly effective contract under the Chinese law and it read like a penny novelette. The plaintiff is a widow, and although not in her first youth, was still more or less young. The defendant is a dentist, and if the facts in plaintiff's possession were correct, he was a bigamist also. The plaintiff was living in a house in Caine Road and in November 1914 she went to a certain theatre where she was followed by a man, who afterwards turned out to be the defendant. At that time, the plaintiff was going to a certain house for the purpose of taking lessons in English with the object of securing some kind of appointment. Whilst going to the lessons, the defendant continued to follow her. On one occasion defendant followed the plaintiff right up the stairs of the house and plaintiff heard him ask who she was, of another man. The reply was the plaintiff was a cousin. Some time after that defendant called at plaintiff's house but she refused to see him. He called a second and third time and on the last occassion, plaintiff interviewed defendant as he said he desired to engage rooms in her house. He represented first of all that he had no wife and for that reason plaintiff agreed to rent the room. Had he represented he had a wife she would not a have taken him in. She took him in on the understanding that his family was to follow later. Defendant remained for about a fortnight, paying $50 a month, during which time nobody else moved in. One day plaintiff found on her table a letter from the defendant in which it was suggested they should marry. Plaintiff tore the letter up. Later she received another letter in which defendant stated his wife was dead and that he had taken the room with the object of marrying plaintiff. He had two children whom he wanted looking after and he went to the house to study plaintiff's character. He told her she was to be his No. 1 wife and not a concubine. Eventually, the marriage ceremony was gone through, and so far as plaintiff knew, she was No. 1 wife. Some time later a relation of defendant came to plaintiff and asked a loan of $50. She refused because defendant had absolutely failed to support her but had lived on her and had borrowed money and jewellery. She then found out that defendant had a wife living. There was a terrible row and finally it was arranged that plaintiff should go and live in defendant's house as his second wife. Further trouble arose and continued, and plaintiff was so miserable that she attempted to poison herself. Finally, it was agreed that plaintiff should go away and should receive $70 a month and, as a token of good faith, the boy Hon Kwai, a son of the defendant, was to be put in plaintiff's charge. An agreement was drawn up and plaintiff was to go and live at

Tiger Fort in a house to be purchased by the defendant and also all the money he had borrowed, some $2,800, and her jewellery, were to be returned. Defendant never kept [illegible] therefore the agreement was broken. The case was [illegible]

CHINESE DIRECTOR MURDERED.

FUTHER DETAILS.

A message from San Francisco states that mystery still envelopes the murder of Fong Wing, director of the China Mail Steamship Company, who was shot by an assassin in Chinatown recently.

The assumption is that he was killed by an emissary of the minority group of the stockholders in the company on whose behalf a number of threatening letters have been received by various directors of the company.

One of those letter reads in effect:

"We have got Fong Wing. We will get you before long."

The facts, as far as they can be asscertained are that a certain group of stockholders are dissatisfied with the distribution of profits, and, being further dissatisfied with the legal difficulties that beset their efforts at adjustment under American laws, threatened the directors, individually and collectively, that they would enact judgment on their own account if those directors did not disburse the sum $50,000.

The directors, who are all Chinese, refused to give up the sum demanded, and Fong Wing was assassinated.

A reward of $10,000 was offered for the arrest of the murderer. The surviving directors have hired private detectives to follow them as bodyguards.

AMERICAN RICE IMPORTATION.

The American Consul General has received instructions from the Department of State to the effect that the War Trade Board will issue licenses for the importation of the exact quantity of rice actually purchased under licenses issued between January 10 and January 20 inclusive to the firms to whom licenses were actually issued. it is indicated that such firms have been notified of this action by the war trade board, under instructions, however, positive evidence must be submitted in each case, and each case will be acted upon separately. The Consulate General is not authorised to certify invoices of rice except as may be indicated to it by cablegram.

A WINTER AILMENT.

THE TIME WHEN RHEUMATISM RETURNS.

This is the season when stiffness in the joints, and sharp twinges of pain in the muscles of the arms, legs or back, give warning to many people that rheumatism has not been dispelled from their system. Damp or cold days excite the old trouble and make existence miserable.

There are almost as many ways of treating rheumatism as there are doctors. Most of these treatments are directed only at the symptoms, and are reckoned good enough if they relieve the pain and stiffness for a time, but they fail to get at the cause of the trouble, and so the rheumatism returns after exposure to damp or cold.

This is because rheumatism is usually associated with the blood, and it cannot be corrected until the blood is built up and able to throw off the poisons of the disease.

The most direct treatment for rheumatism is Dr. William' pink pills, because they enrich the blood, making it pure and red. By this method the system is strengthened, the poisons are dispelled, and the patient is far less likely to suffer from further attacks.

For men and women alike, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are a valuable tonic and health builder. They are sold by dealers everywhere, also one bottle for $1.50, six for $8, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

REMEMBER
TEL. NO. 977
FOR
MERCURY GARAGE
THE MOST MODERN CARS IN TOWN.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Sergeants, Colour-Sergeants, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Warrant Officer, Class II., and soldiers of corresponding rank, 17/6; Warrant Officer, Class I., 21/; Boys as defined in Paragraph 8 of the Schedule to the Warrant of 17th December, 1918, 5/3.

2.—The bonus when dependent on rank will be based on the rank for which pay is being drawn.

3.—The bonus will be issuable to all officers and other ranks (including officers holding permanent Commissions in the Regular Army and soldiers serving on peace attestations) belonging to units the depots of which are permanently situated in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, to officers and men of the South African Overseas Contingent drawing British rates of pay, and in such further cases as may be authorized by the Army Council.

4.—The bonus will be issuable to British service troops serving in India under the same conditions as those applicable to troops serving elsewhere.

5.—The period during which issue will continue for officers and men definitely retained will be that for which it is found necessary to maintain Armies of Occupation in various occupied territories.

6.—The bonus will not be taken into account in the assessment of any gratuity under Article 497 of the Royal Warrant for pay, etc.

7.—The bonus will be issuable to soldiers who re-enlist or have re-enlisted under Army Order 4 of 1919, in addition to the bonuties for re-enlistment provided in that Army Order.

8.—The bonus will be issuable during the 28 days' furlough granted to Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men on their demobilization. It will be issuable to soldiers notwithstanding that on 1st May, 1919, they have passed this dispersal station and have already begun their 28 days' furlough.

9.—The bonus will be subject to the same rules for issue, forfeiture and stoppage of public claims, etc., as regimental pay.

10.—The bonus will not be issuable to members of the non-combatant corps or to men employed on civil rates of pay as defined by Our Army Council.

ARMY ORDERS.

In accordance with the Government announcement the Armies of Occupation to be maintained as from 1st February, 1919, pending the reconstruction of the Regular Army, will be the Home Army, the Army of the Rhine, the Army of the Middle East, and Egypt, the Detachment of the Far North and of Siberia, the Garrisons of the Crown Colonies and India. All those who are retained in the Armies of Occupation, or who may volunteer for such Armies may be called upon to serve in any Corps or arm of the Service or in any of the Armies of Occupation. No soldier under the age of 20, however, will be serve elsewhere than in the Home Army or the Army of the Rhine.

2. Officers.

The officers (other than Regular Officers) required to complete the establishment of each portion of the Armies of Occupation under the command of a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at home and abroad will be provided within such Command in the following way:—

(A.)—All officers are liable to be retained with the following exceptions: (1) Officers entitled to wear three or more wound stripes; (2) Officers duly certified by the Ministry of Labour before 1st February, 1919, on Army Form Z22 as civil demobilizers or pivotal men, or officers whose special release has been recommended by that Ministry on Army Form Z56, excepting those whose retention in the Army is essential for demobilization purposes; (3) officers whose release on extreme compassionate grounds is approved by the Army Council; (4) officers whose claims to return to their pre-war homes or business overseas have been or may be approved by the officer i/c Repatriation Records, Winchester, on Army Form Z6; (5) officers over 51 years of age.

(B).—In selecting officers for retention each rank in each Corps within each Command referred to above will be treated separately, and the officers required to fill the establishment of each rank, plus a surplus of 25 per cent. of captains and subalterns will be taken in the following order of priority:—(1) officers who volunteer; (2) if the number of officers volunteering in any rank is insufficient to meet the requirements of that rank, then the balance will be made up, firstly, by the promotion of officers in the next lower rank who volunteer to remain and are recommended as fit for promotion to the next higher rank; secondly, by the compulsory retention of those not volunteering subject to the exceptions enumerated in sub-paragraph (A) above, junior of the rank to be taken first.

(C).—If the number of officers volunteering in any rank is surplus to requirements the names of the surplus officers will be reported to the War Office with a view to their being eventually posted to another Command so as to release officers compulsorily retained.

(D).—Notwithstanding the provisions of any instructions contained in sub-paragraphs (B) and (C) above, no officer being under 37 years of age who is liable to retention under sub-paragraph (A) will be released who was either directly commissioned on or after 1st January, 1916, or if commissioned from the ranks joined for immediate service with the colours on or after 1st January, 1916.

(E).—Acting rank will not be taken into consideration in giving effect to these instructions.

(F).—Officers who have been or shall be passed to the Reserve immediately on receiving a Commission from a cadet unit shall not be retained either voluntarily or compulsorily under these instructions.

3.—Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, with the exception of (a) Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men serving under pre-war conditions of service who have not completed their term of colour service; (b) Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the non-combatant corps (N.C.C.); (c) those who are temporarily required for the military machinery of demobilization (as defined in the attached Schedule) until they can be individually substituted or dispensed with; (d) those detained in Overseas Garrisons pending relief.

The following are to be demobilized as soon as the exigencies of the Service permit:—

(1)—All Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men who (a) were attested and joined for immediate service with the colours prior to 1st January, 1916; (b) after being attested or deemed to be enlisted and posted to the Reserve were called up or joined the colours for continuous service prior to 1st January, 1916.

(2)—All Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Territorial Force who were attested prior to 1st January, 1916.

(3)—All Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men serving under pre-war conditions of service who have completed their term of colour service.

(4)—All Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men who have attained the age of 37, and those who subsequently attain that age.

(5)—All Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men entitled to wear three or more wound strips.

(6)—All Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men duly certified by the Ministry of Labour before 1st February, 1919, as civil demobilizers or pivotal men for whom orders for demobilization have been or may be issued by the War Office on Army Form Z32.

(7)—All Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men whose special release has been recommended to the War Office by the Ministry of Labour before 1st February, 1919, and for whom orders of demobilization have been or may be issued by the War Office on Army Form Z56.

(8)—All Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men whose release on extreme compassionate grounds has been or may be ordered by the War Office on Army Form Z56, or whose release on extreme compassionate grounds is approved by General Officers Commanding-in-Chief in accordance with instructions issued to them.

(9)—All Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men whose claims to return to their pre-war home or business overseas have been or may be approved by the Officer i/c Repatriation Records, Winchester, on Army Form Z6.

4.—Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men who are qualified for demobilization under Paragraph 3 may be permitted to volunteer for the Armies of Occupation provided that they are considered generally suitable. The conditions of volunteering are as follows: (a)—Those accepted may be called upon to serve in any Corps or arm of the Service and in any of the Armies of Occupation as defined in Paragraph 1, but as far as possible any one volunteering will be posted within his own Corps; (b)—Acting rank will be relinquished; (c)—The term of enlistment will be for one year.

5.—Limitations of Leave.—After 1st February, 1919, all leave except on urgent compassionate grounds will be limited to those who are retained in or who are accepted for the Armies of Occupation.

6.—Financial Benefits.—The financial benefits to be paid in connection with this Army Order are contained in the Royal Warrant issued concurrently.

7.—Composition of Dispersal Drafts.—Instructions regarding the composition of dispersal drafts and the order of priority of industrial groups are issued separately.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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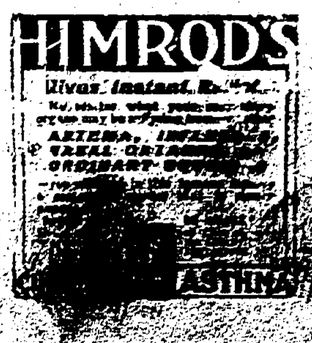

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 12th Feb. 1919,

commencing at **2.30 p.m.** at No. 7, Humphreys Building, (Kowloon)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full particulars from catalogue)

On view from Tuesday, the 11th inst.

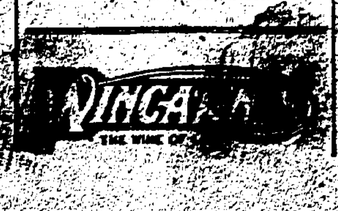
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v. KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club at Kowloon on Saturday, February 8, at 2.15 p.m. T. E. Pearce, (Captain), F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. Gray, P. Jacks, M. M. Mass, Capt. Murray, F. Sutton, F. Syme Thomson, R. F. Thursfield.



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A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Teak hatstand, tapestry covered drawing room suite, Chesterfield couch & armchairs, carved Cherrewood desk & chair, oak & teak bookcases & rd table, easy chairs, occassional tables, teak screens, upholstered rattan chairs, carpets, rugs etc etc.

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Brass, teak & iron bedsteads, single & double teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak toilet tables, washstands, chests of drawers toilet sets etc. etc.

Also

2 Victrolas with cabinet and records
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And

a Few Pieces of Canton Blackwood Ware comprising Card Table, Curio Cabinet, Stools Chairs etc. etc.

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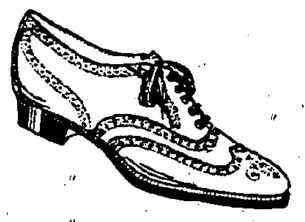
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EMPRESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	23 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
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EMPRESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	†Yamagata M. T. 8,100	FRIDAY, 14th Feb.
	†Taisho Maru T. 7,000	SATURDAY, 15th Feb.
LONDON or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	*Mishima M. T. 15,290	MON., 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.
	*Sado Maru T. 12,360	FRI., 21st Feb. at 11 a.m.
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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON.

S.S. "KALOMO" Sailing about 4th February.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

[illegible] LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SOUTH SEA TRADE.

The report of the Inter-State Commission of Australia on the trade of the South Pacific Islands, states that the extent and nature of the trade have not hitherto received the statistical attention to which their importance entitles them. It some respects the statistics of the British possessions are particularly incomplete, a drawback which could hardly exist if it were not for the divided control of the groups. In 1913 the inward trade of the islands was approximately 3¾ millions, of which our share was rather less than 1½ millions. The total exports were valued at £4,369,000, of which the British islands were £2,113,000. It seems that Germany and France were in 1913, more fully alive to the importance of the islands than we were, with the result that we did not supply native requirements to the extent we might have done. In the same way we failed to organise the export trade. The report of the Inter-State Commission does not deal merely with this unsatisfactory condition of things. It makes some useful suggestions for betterment. It is quite recognised that the country supplying the best shipping services will dominate the trade. This of course, suggests the question of shipping subsidies, and the arrangement of services which will enable ships on the main trade routes to make the larger ports of the islands places of call. Before the the war, 60-70 per cent. of the copra of the islands, British and otherwise, went to Germany. They was no reason for this save the superior push of the German trader. To prevent anything like this in the future, the report suggests, among other proposals, that Pacific Islands trade bureaux should be established, one by the Commonwealth and the other by New Zealand, to co-operate with one another, and to be divided into export trade and import trade departments; the bureaux to get into touch with firms in Great Britain, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand interested in Pacific Islands-products, and to induce such firms to undertake propaganda work with a view to encouraging the use of copra and products manufactured therefrom. Travelling trade commissioners in connection therewith should visit all main islands and there gather fullest possible information relating to the copra trade and island industries, and collect samples of all Pacific Islands products: they should also obtain samples of German and Austrian products which find favour with the islanders; and inquire as to shipping facilities of the islands, with a view to improvement.

DOVER PATROL HEROES.

Interesting particulars regarding the work of the Dover patrol, more especially in regard to its anti-submarine measures, were given by Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commander of the patrol, on his receiving the freedom of Dover recently. The Admiral described the Channel barrage and the powerful searchlights which first conisted of an invention of the late Commander Brock, and subsequently of searchlights from specially built ships, which could ride out the heaviest gale at anchor. One line of these ships was from Folkestone to Grisnez, and there was another across the Channel seven miles further westward. In the dark interval between were scores of drifters and obsolete craft, the patrol being so close that it was impossible for anything to pass through on the surface. Underneath were other anti-submarine measures and the the duty of the patrol craft was to attack enemy submarines if they attempted to get through on the surface, to use depth charges when they dived and drive them down on to the hidden perils below. So successful were these measures that by last September the enemy submarines based on the Flanders coast gave up attempting to get through the Straits, and we had absolute proof from enemy sources that they went to their hunting grounds round the coast of Scotland. We also had definite proof from enemy sources that between January and Sept. 1 this year the Flanders flotilla lost 30 submarines.

HANKOW STREETS.

We understand that the Chinese authorities are going to change all the German names of streets in the ex-German Concession of Hankow and to call them after [illegible] in place of those of the Kaiser and his many relations [illegible] *Central China Post*.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail.
SAIGON	Kiukiang	7th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	9th Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	11th Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	13th Feb. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Feb. 6. 19 9

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjipanas ...	Java	28th Feb.	28th Feb.	Java
Tjimanoek	Java	19th Feb.	25th Feb	Shanghai.
Tjikini	Java	2 nd Feb.		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan ...	A. H. Stewart	SATUR., 8th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On	
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri.,	7th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat.,	8th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Sun.,	9th Feb. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	...Kwaisang	Tues.,	11th Feb. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE & Samarang	...Hinsang	Wed.,	12th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri.,	14th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YUTING" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, steamers calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hollow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
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DAY BY DAY.

Rubbing lime into the eyes of a person may smack of the Spanish Inquisition. Yesterday one Chinese practised it on his brother at Kowloon, and he will have to wait to see what the law is going to practise on him.

***

A very serious house collapse occured yesterday in Yui Hing Street at Wanchai. The house was a one storied one, and the Sanitary Board coolies rendered valuable assistance in extricating the immates from the debris. One woman who happened to be paying a visit to this place, was seriously injured, and was removed to hospital.

***

A very daring robbery was committed yesterday at 12. p.m. at Sha Ti-un village in Kowloon city when five men, three armed with choppers and one with a knife, rushed into a house and, threatening the inmates, succeeded in collaring $45 in ten-cent pieces. These men were eventually traced, on Police information, to separate houses at Kowloon and arrested.

***

"The poor of the land should pray fervently that more Chinese are roped in for gambling. The Poor Box at the Magistracy is rapidly filling up. Four cents went into it this morning via Mr. R. E. Lindsell, but $1.16, owing to its bulk, was ordered by Mr. J. R. Wood, to be confiscated. The gambler, who contributed the four cents to the Poor Box, was found yesterday gambling, but the Police could not say distinctly whether he shook the dice, or whether there were any stakes. In the other case, two Chinese were burdened with the weight of the Police evidence of their guilt. One of the gamblers said: "I came from the country and did not know the law. I thought it was child's play." A fine of $3 will make it an adult's game.

***

A torch is a valuable asset at present, especially to those who have to get up very early in the morning and feel their way through the steps of their house to be at Happy Valley in time to take the timings of the ponies. A Chinese, who happened to possess one, missed it together with his jacket. His version of his loss was as follows: "As soon as I saw the jacket missing I went out and I saw my foki stopping the thief. The thief was holding my jacket, in which was my torch, in his hand." The thief admitted stealing the electric torch, but accused the owner with giving the constable the jacket with the object of incriminating him. This story did not mitigate the sentence, which was one month's hard labour.

EX-KAISER'S DEPUTY.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* learns that the ex-Kaiser has invested his second son, Prince Eitel Friedrich, with full powers to act in his place in regard to all matters affecting the interests of the house of Hohenzollern.

It was quite appropriate that Sir Hermann Weber, who has just died at the age of 94, should write a book on longevity, for he lived to exemplify it. He was a great believer in walking, and up to entering his 95th year he managed about 50 miles a week! A wonderful old man, Sir Hermann had been a fine mountaineer for many years, and his climbing records were quite extraordinary. An advocate of open-air treatment for lung troubles, he was a pioneer in many of his ideas.

WINGARNIS
THE WINE OF LIFE

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

[*From the Canton Times.*]

Peking, February 4.—During the New Year holiday well-founded reports have been circulated to the effect that as a New Year's greeting to China the Japanese Government on Thursday informed the Chinese Minister at Tokio that Japan desired a complete change of front on the part of the Chinese Delegates at Paris, and that the Chinese Delegates be guided upon all matters of policy by the Japanese, finally hinting that military measures might be resorted to if other means failed.

The next move was made at Peking on Saturday, when Mr. Obata visited the Waichiaopu and inopportunely insisted upon seeing the Foreign Minister, to whom he explained that the attitude of the Chinese Delegation at Paris must be altered, that China should give an undertaking that the secret Sino-Japanese Agreements will not be published or disclosed at the European Conference; and that the Chinese Delegates work in the closest harmony with the Japanese Delegates in all matters brought before the European Conference.

Mr. Obata added that Great Britain was so disturbed by strikes and internal troubles that no definite political or financial asssistance could be expected from that quarter, and failing to receive such assurances Japan would immediately exercise an effective financial pressure upon China, who was now in a position to choose between retaining the friendship of Japan or meeting the latter's opposition.

Furthermore, if China did not agree to regard the Sino-Japanese Agreements as secret, Japan would forestall China by publishing the Shantung Railway Agreement of Sept. 24 (containing the proviso that the railway was to be run on joint lines, which any Peace Conference after the war would not affect. This agreement was signed at Tokio by order of Tsao Yu-lin, but was never ratified by the Chinese Government).

Simultaneously with the Japanese action at Tokio and Peking, Tsao Yu-lin and Tuan Chi-jui brought pressure to bear in Presidential quarters with a view to the adoption of the Japanese point of view.

The Government is thus assailed within and without, but it is not expected that this gigantic bluff will intimidate the Government to the extent of entailing the desired prejudice of China's cause at the Peace Conference.

The military party at Peking is obviously in a bad way. It sees the "writing on the wall," and realises that its best chance is to stick to its Japanese masters. In this respect it is more subtle than the Japanese militarists, who refuse to read the signs of the times, although they are painted in glaring colours. Indeed, if the matter was not so serious it would be merely ludicrous.

The effort regarding the situation in England is considered as specially humorous. But that Japan, to whom the hand of friendship has been effusively and demonstratively thrust forward by the Great Powers, at this momentous epoch in the history of the world should stoop to artifices worthy only of the Dark Ages and adopt an attitude of challenging alike the letter and spirit of the League of Nations affords abundant material for astonishment and genuine regret.

If Japan thought that such tactics would not be revealed to the world she is sadly lacking in diplomatic perspicacity; or that by being revealed they would not seriously affect her standing among the nations, then she is woefully wanting in judgment.

That Mr. Obata was chosen as the instrument of the militarists of Japan to "put the screw on" China is quite in accordance with expectations when his appointment was announced, but if the Japanese Government had not been shackled by a military despotism his appointment would never have been made.

If free now this policy would be renounced, for there is an enlightened and progressive section of the Japanese Government whose bona-fides is beyond question, and it is no less regrettable for Japan than for the peace of the world that this sound element is still tied to the wheels of the military chariot seeking the destruction of China and is forced to countenance a policy it candidly dislikes and condemns. It is, therefore, no less deplorable that this last and greatest Japanese diplomatic blunder is bound to react upon this sane element as well as upon the militarists, who appear to be determined to force their country outside the League of Nations.—*Reuters's.*

NEXT SATURDAY'S CONCERT.

The programme of the third concert to be given by M. Sklarevski and M. Sykora, on Saturday evening, next, will include Schumann's "Carnival" in F. which is one of the composer's most brilliant works. It consists of 21 variations on a theme contained in four notes, supposed to represent the name of the village wherein the composer's wife was born. The work is considered to be one of the most extraordinary examples of descriptive music and leads itself particularly to individual interpretation. The pianist's great technical and expressive ability will be exhibited to the full in this item. Also, by special request, M. Sklarevski will play Balakirev's "Skylark" wherein he delighted his audience at the first concert, when he played the piece as an encore. M. Sykora, will play the Volkmann Concerto, a composition demanding exceptional exceutive abilities and also the Jewish descriptive piece, Kol Nidrai, to which reference has already been made. The other items on the programme are equally attractive.

The following is the programme:—

PART I.

1. — Schumann: — Carnival, F-op. 9.

A. SKLAREVSKI.

2.—Volkmann:—Concerto (Cadenza and final by Klengel)

B. SYKORA.

PART II.

3—Bruch:—Kol Nidrei.
Klengel:—Scherzo, op. 6.

B. SYKORA.

4.—Balakirev:—Skylark, B flat minor.
Liszt:—(a) Capriccio, B minor.
(b) XV Rhapsodie.

A. SKLAREVSKI.

A SOCIETY ENTERTAINER.

Hongkong will soon be entertained by a society entertainer in the person of Mr. John R. Somers, who has come here with a considerable reputation in the Far East, having just had a successful season at Manila. He will remain in the Colony for a short period and will proceed afterwards to the Straits Settlements, India and Java. His repertoire includes character studies, music, short talks, etc., one of his specialities being his phono fiddle, which will surprise his audience considerably as it is a one string instrument, from which he gets a great deal of music.

His method of working tricks is in a class by itself. As a cartoonist he has great merits. In the handling of cards he is very adept and is not a kind of opponent any one would like to come against. As a poker player he has the very uncanny knack of knowing what kind of cards his opponents have.

His conjuring is very clever. One very good trick which never fails to please is a length of rope which he slips through solid rings and puts it round the back of a chair and slips them to his coat. He extricates himself well. His short talks are very original and quite amusing. His method is very different to others.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
H. K. & S. Banks	b. & sa.	$760
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	b. & sa.	$410
North Chinas	b.	t. 124
Unions	b. $960 sa.	970
Yangtszes	b	$205
Far Easterns	n.	t. 26
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	b.	$160
H. K. Fires	sa.	$355
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	n.	$96
Steamboats	b.	$21½
Indos (Pref.)	b.	$51
Indos (Def.)	n.	$160
Shells	b. 140/-	sa. 140/142/6
Ferries	b.	$35
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	b.	$104
Malabons	b.	$39
MINING		
Kailans	b.	47/-
Langkats	b.	t. 22
Raubs	b	$2
Tronohs	n.	4/-
Urals	s.	35/-
DOCKS. WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	b.	$120
Kowloon Docks	s.	$152
S'hai Docks	b.	t. 134
N. Engineerings	b.	$25
LANDS. HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	b.	$101
H. K. Hotels	n.	$90
Land Invest.	b	$97
H'phreys Est.	n.	$7½
K'loon Lands	b.	$32
L. Reclamations	b.	$140
West Points	b.	$63
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	b.	t. 170
Kung Yiks	b.	$14
Lan Kung Mows	b.	$137½
Orientals	n.	$58
S'hai Cottons	b.	$153
Yangtszepoos	b.	$8.80
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Green Islands	b.	9
Borneos	n.	$12
China Light & P.	b. $5	s. 5½
Providents	b. & sa.	$9½
Dairy Farms	sa.	$25½
H. K. Electrics	b.	$74
Macao Electrics	b.	$33½
Ropes	s.	$35
Trams, Low Level	b.	$7.80
Trams, Peak, old	b.	$7
Trams, Peak, new	b	cts. 70
Laundries	b.	$3½
Steel Foundries	n.	$12
U. Waterboats	b.	$11
Watsons	b.	$5.90
Wm. Powells	b.	$9½
Wiseman's	b	$25

Hongkong, February 6, 1919.

AMUSING INCIDENT AT A LOCAL CINEMA.

An amusing incident occurred during the screening of some war pictures at one of the local Cinemas a few evenings ago. Part of the picture depicted various contingents of Allied troops "marching past" and of course, the orchestra played appropriate music as each nation was represented—in some cases. The Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle greeted the Americans, the Marseillaise burst forth when the French came along, but when a contingent of Britishers, who were said to have been at Courtrai, came along, the strains of "rag-time" burst forth. The audience naturally objected to this, whereupon the orchestra tried to remedy the error but as is usual in such cases, got worse into the mire, for the next effort was not, as might be expected the British National Anthem but "We'l all get blind drunk when Tommy comes marching home." The audience gave it up, and joined heartily in the chorus of this soul-stirring melody, interspersing their vocal efforts with good humoured banter at the band.

WINGARNIS
THE WINE OF LIFE

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—

"In Article 82 the word "five" shall be substituted for the wd. "four".

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of the Directors from 4 to 5.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 24th. day of January, 1919.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
J. H. TAGGART.
Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1919.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

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ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the City Hall at 5.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, 7th February, 1919 for the following purposes:—

(a) To receive the report of the Committe and statement of accounts for the past year.

(b) To elect the Officers and Comittee for the ensuing year.

(c) To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.

and

(d) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

All members are requested to attend.

F. A. WELLS,
Hony. Secretary.

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"INSECTOX"
IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY."
SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.
"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of atomizer and tin of "Household Insector."
Price $4.00
"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"
Refills, for use in home, hospitals, hotels, etc.
Price $1.30 per tin.
"CRUDE INSECTOX" Refills, extra strong, for use in camps, stables, factories, coolie quarters etc.
Price $1.30 per tin.
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Refills, for spraying plants infested with greenfly, etc. Harmless to plant life.
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On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Szkilly Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.
FRANK SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL
SPECIAL MATINEE CONCERT
on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, at 5 p.m.
BY
THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES
SKLAREVSKI
PIANIST
SYKORA
'CELLIST
PRICES: ... ... $3.00 $2.00 & $1.00
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.
Management: J. GENIN.

THEATRE ROYAL
CONCERTS
ON
SATURDAY 8th February, at 9.15 p.m.
BY
THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES
SKLAREVSKI
PIANIST
SYKORA
'CELLIST
PRICES: ... ... $3, $2 & $1.
BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S
Management: J. GENIN.

NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong on Saturday the 22nd. day of February, 1919, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st. December 1918.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 10th. February, to Saturday the 22nd. February, 1919. (both days inclusive); during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. Stabb.
Chief Manger.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th February, 1919, at 11.3 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1919

WYNAND FOCKINK
FAMOUS LIQUEURS
ESTABLISHED 1679
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A BRAND OF LIQUEURS WHICH EXCELS IN MERIT.
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POWELL'S BUILDING

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said.
"INDUS MARU" 14th February.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"SUMATRA MARU" Saturday, 15th February.
BOMBAY AND COLOMBO
"KENKON MARU" 8th February, at noon.
"KASADO MARU" 13th February.
BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday, 25th February, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"TAITOKU MARU" 8th February.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 13th February, at 9 a.m.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 9th February, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers Marine Insurance Brokers, etc.

Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors. Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE.
BRANCH OFFICE:—TOKIO, SINGAPORE & TAIHOKU.
AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO KEELUNG AND MOJI.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. 2844.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

The s.s. "BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for:—

NEW YORK via Panama Canal about the 25th February.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
General Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS
BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
and SEATTLE.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS
APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2888. No. 12, Ice House Street.

SHIPPING.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).
Branches and Representatives:—
TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENAVY,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th February, 1919, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 7th February, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th February, 1919, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 8th February 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 5th Feb. to 11th Feb.

Day	Date	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Height in Feet	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.		Height in Feet
		h.	m.	ft. in.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	5	0	20	7 5	6	20	2 5
Thurs.	6	1	0	7 6	7	0	2 4
Fri.	7	1	40	7 7	7	40	2 3
Sat.	8	2	20	7 8	8	20	2 2
Sun.	9	3	0	7 8	9	0	2 2
Mon.	10	3	40	7 7	9	40	2 3
Tues.	11	4	20	7 5	10	20	2 5

m morning. a afternoon.

CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

THE Steamship

"HAROLD DOLLAR."

having arrived from Vancouver, via ports, on February 3rd, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of Holt's Wharf and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on February 8th, 1919, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining after February 10th 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, AND SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CADDOPEAK."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 10th February 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after February 11th 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

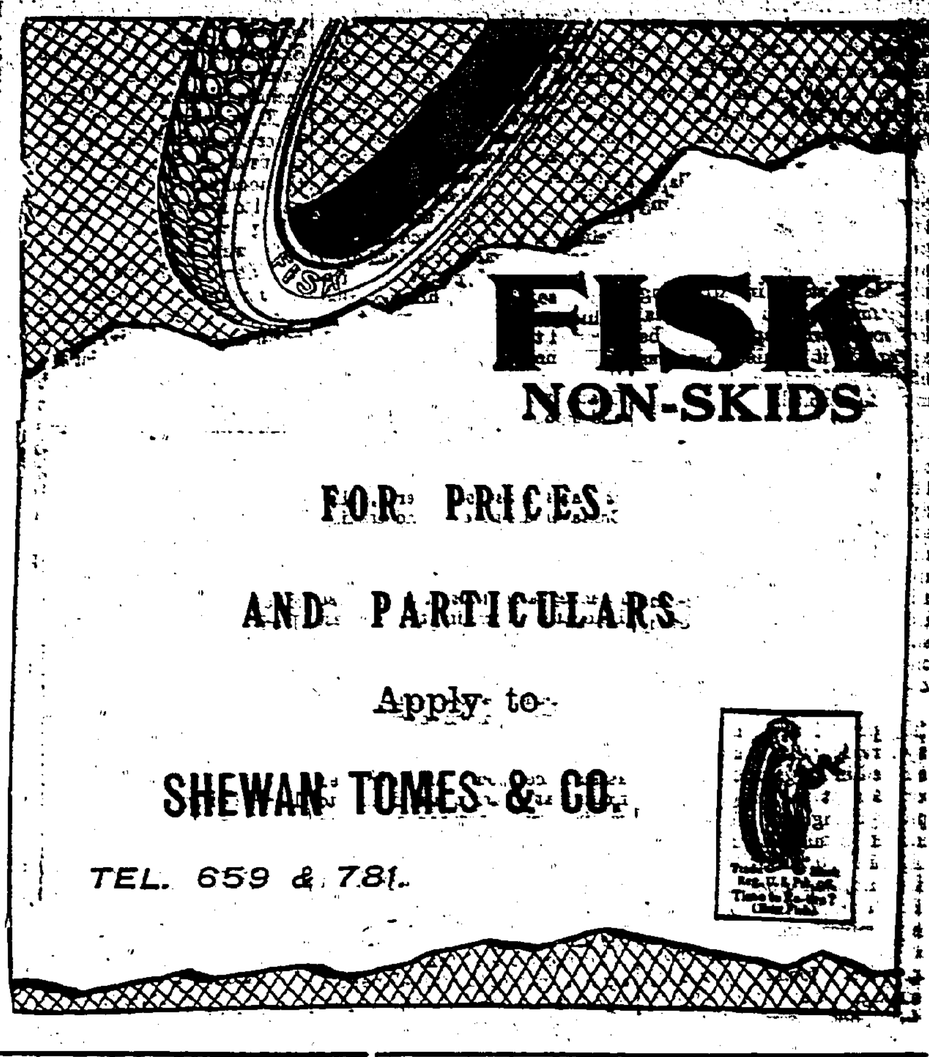
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th February, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Suez for Colombo on the 29th ult. and is due at Hongkong, on or about the 12th February.

The R.M.S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong, on the 20th January and is due here on or about the 25th February.

NOTICES.



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FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS

Apply to

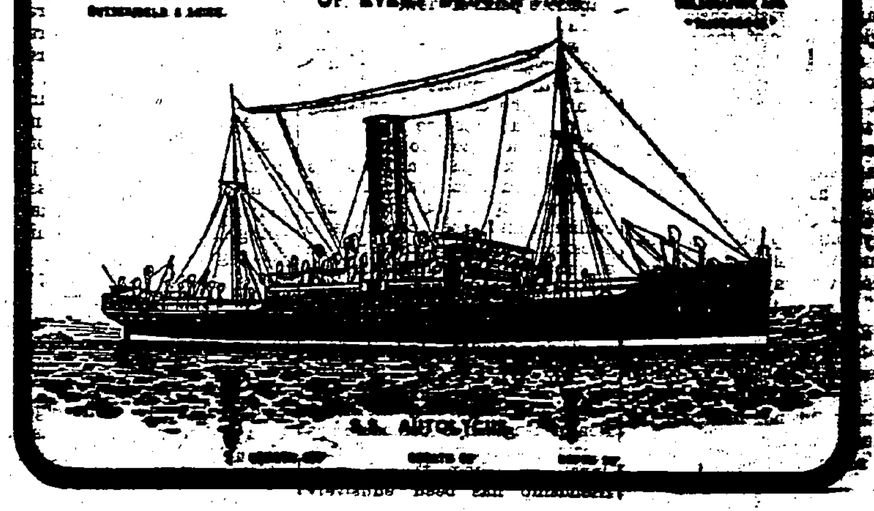
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

TEL. 659 & 781.

THE

Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KAMADA, SHINKEW, KAMEYAMADA, BIBAI and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
"IWASAKISAI"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MACHINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	6, Feb.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	6, Feb.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7, Feb.
Saigon	Kiukiang	B. & S.	7, Feb.
Sandakan	Matsang	J. M. Co.	8, Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8, Feb.
Haiphong	Taitoku M.	O. S. K.	8, Feb.
Bombay and Colombo	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	8, Feb.
Shanghai via Swatow	Yingsang	J. M. Co.	9, Feb.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	9, Feb.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Novara	P. & O.	9, Feb.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	9, Feb.
Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	10, Feb.
Straits and Calcutta	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	11, Feb.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	11, Feb.
Singapore and Samarang	Hingsang	J. M. Co.	12, Feb.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	3, Feb.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	13, Feb.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Yamagata M.	N. Y. K.	14, Feb.
Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kutchow	B. & S.	14, Feb.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	15, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Taisho M.	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tanzo M.	N. Y. K.	22, Feb.
Shanghai	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	25, Feb.
Java	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	28, Feb.
Bombay via Ports	Ryuhyo M.	N. Y. K.	28, Feb.
Bombay via Ports	Albert M.	N. Y. K.	5, Mar.
Calcutta via Ports	Akiyo M.	N. Y. K.	8, Mar.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS,
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais, Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:
Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles (hollow and full), all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:
Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fireproof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK ALREADY EXECUTED.

1910.—Barracks in Thudaumot for the French Government, Indo-China.
1911.—Wharves at Pulo-Bukom, Singapore, for the Standard Oil Co.
1912.—Central Market, Saigon, superficial area 330' x 330'.
1912.—Bridge with swing span at Soairung Cambodge, length, 178'.
1913.—Water tower on pillars 50 ft. high (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway.
1914.—Bridge of 350 ft. in length in 36' water; span 90 ft. at Rachgia, Indo-China.
1913-14.—Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Singapore.
1914.—Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore.
1914.—Coaling Wharf at Hongay with Crane Railway, 5 tons.
1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 30 ft. water, Banghoi.
1916.—Bridge of 740 ft. length, in 20' water; span 90 ft., Comay, Indo-China.
1917.—Railway ferry boat of reinforced concrete at Johore.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK IN HAND.

Steamer of 2,500 tons in R. C. at Saigon.
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Haiphong.
New Godown at Kowloon, Hongkong.
Grand Hotel, Peking.
Several steamers 2,000 tons, Tientsin.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:
Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats, in steel, wood and reinforced concrete.
Sea going ships in reinforced concrete and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:
Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:
Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to examine, free of charge, all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents, Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14 Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/2½
Demand	3/2 11/16
30 d/s	3/2 13/16
60 d/s	3/2 15/16
4 m/s	3/3 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	136½
T/T Japan	147½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	76⅜
T/T Java	181½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.17
Demand, Paris	4.17½

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/3⅜
4 m/s. D/P	3/4⅛
6 m/s. L/C	3/4⅛
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/4¼
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	77¾
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.31½
6 m/s. Francs	4.39½
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	76½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	154½
Demand, Singapore	136½
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	48⅛
Sovereign	6 15 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	Nequotation
Bar Silver, per oz	48 7/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER $100:

H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.	
" 10 "	$3.50% prem.	
" 5 "	$3.40% prem.	
Canton	"	1¼% dis.

NOTICE.

DANCES.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

PRACTICE DANCES for the Victory Ball will be held in the City Hall

ON

FRIDAY Feb. 7.

Commencing each day at 5.15 p.m. Those participating are particularly requested not to bring children, and must wear dancing shoes.

S. BAKER,
Hon. Secretary.

THE WAR BOND SLOGAN!

"GET YOUR TICKET NOW"

The Sale of Hongkong St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND TICKETS

CLOSES ON FEBRUARY 15th.

On sale at all Banks, Stores, Clubs, Hotels.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every	15 min
8.00 " to 9.30 "	"	10 min
9.30 " to 10.00 "	"	15 min
10.30 " to 11.00 "	"	15 min
11.30 " to 12.30 p.m.	"	30 min
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	"	10 min
1.45 " to 2.15 "	"	10 min
2.45 " to 3.15 "	Saturdays only	15 min
3.30 " to 5.00 "	"	30 min
5.30 " to 6.00 "	Saturdays only	15 min
6.00 " to 6.00 "	"	15 min
8.00 " to 8.00 "	"	10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m., 10.30 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.		
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 min
10.30 " to 11. 0 "	"	10 min
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	"	15 min
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	"	10 min
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 "	"	15 min
2.00 " to 5.30 "	"	15 min
5.30 " to 6.00 "	"	10 min
6.00 " to 7.00 "	"	15 min
7.00 " to 8.00 "	"	10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 10.30 11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

NOTICE.

G. [illegible] R

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS Will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, the 7th February, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 28th January, 1919, to Friday, 7th February, 1919, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE NINETY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY 1919, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January to 11th February 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January 1919.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up " " 22,500,000.
(¾ of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING
SHANGHAI SAIGON
TIENTSIN HAIPHONG
HONGKONG YUNNANFU
BANKERS:
FRANCE.—Société Général pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France
LONDON.—London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK.—Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 1440.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital ... ... Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves ... ... " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Montgze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom-Pehn	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.
Interest allowed on current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. HIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.
東亞銀行有限公司
Head Office
No. 2, Queen's Road Central.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.00.

Directors.
Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son. Mr. Li Koon Chun
Mr. Kan Ying Po. Mr. Mok Ching Kong
Mr. Chan Ching Shek Mr. Wong Yun Tong

Chief Manager.
Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager.
Mr. Li Tse Fong.

All Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities. Terms moderate.
Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

Kan Tong Po.
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR: RIBBONS CARBON PAPER, ETC.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital 15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,5000,000 at 2/- ... $15,000,00
Silver .. $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Chairman.
C. T. M. Eddis, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, W. L. Pedersen, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank and Parr's Bank Limited

Hongkong—Interest Allowed
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the daily balances.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. annum
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. annum
For 12 months, 4 per cent. annum

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

TH CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND HINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 5, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kota Bharu
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE, NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING,
55, Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. $5,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS $2,113,000.00
H. T. S. Green, President and General Manager.

London Office: 3, Bishopsgate, E.C.
San Francisco Office: 108 Montgomery Street.
EASTERN BRANCHES.
CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Antung.
JAPAN: Yokohama, Yoba.
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya.
WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES.
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon.
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Carthage, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

CHINESE MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUAL CHINESE DEPOSITORS ARE OFFERED EVERY MODERN BANKING SERVICE.
Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.
Hongkong Branch 9, Queen's Road Central.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ... " 24,500,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies in:
Bombay, London, New York,
Buenos Ayres, London, San Francisco,
Calcutta, Los Angeles, Sydney,
Hongkong, Manila, [illegible]
Bahia, Liverpool, [illegible]
Rio de Janeiro, Lyons, [illegible]
Shanghai, New York, [illegible]
Tientsin, Chicago, [illegible]
Hankow, Boston, [illegible]
Peking, Lyons, [illegible]
Kobe, Marseilles, [illegible]
Nagasaki, Calcutta, [illegible]
Moji, Bombay, [illegible]
Dairen, Colombo, [illegible]
Antung, Singapore, [illegible]
Mukden, Penang, [illegible]
Newchwang, Batavia, [illegible]
Changchun, Semarang, [illegible]
Harbin, Soerabaya, [illegible]
Vladivostock, Medan, [illegible]
Kharbarovsk, Amoy, [illegible]
Port Arthur, Foochow, [illegible]
Dalny, Swatow, [illegible]
Tsingtau, Hankow, [illegible]
Tsinanfu, Peking, [illegible]
Chefoo, Tientsin, [illegible]
Wei-hai-wei, Dairen, [illegible]
Kobe, Mukden, [illegible]
Osaka, Antung, [illegible]
Nagoya, Changchun, [illegible]
Yokohama, Harbin, [illegible]
Tokyo, Kharbarovsk, [illegible]
Sendai, Vladivostock, [illegible]
Hakodate, Port Arthur, [illegible]
Taihoku, Dalny, [illegible]
Taichu, Tsingtau, [illegible]
Tainan, Tsinanfu, [illegible]
Agencies abroad on Canada, Australia, Deposits received for Fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

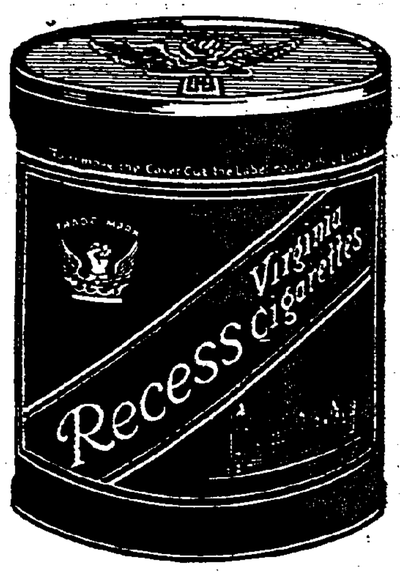
EISHICHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1918.

NOTICES.

RECESS NO 44

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

A Large Size Cigarette



Packed in Air-Tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony

Manufactured by

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

(Continued from Page 5.)

DEMOBILISATION MACHINERY.

Definition of Military Machinery for Demobilization.

For the purposese of this Army Order the expression "Military Machinery for Demobilization" shall include (1) The following demobilization units overseas:—(a) Concentration camp units, (b) staging camp units, (c) embarkation camp units, (d) prisoners of war reception camp units, (e) animal collecting camp units, (f) animal dispersal camp units, (g) repatriation camp units in the United Kingdom, (h) dispersal units (with travelling dispersal units affiliated as necessary, (i) disembarkation camp units, (j) Military collecting place units, (k) dispersal hospital units, (l) repatriation camp units, (m) prisoners of war reception camp units, (n) remount dispersal units.

(2).—Personnel of Record Offices in the United Kingdom.

(3).—Personnel of Army Pay Offices Overseas and in the United Kingdom.

(4).—Personnel of 3rd Echelon, General Headquarters Expeditionary Forces.

(5).—Demobilization Military Staffs employed at the War Office and at headquarters of Commands and formations.

6.—Such Royal Engineer personnel as may be employed in collecting, sorting, despatching or otherwise disposing men and Royal Engineer or other material either in the United Kingdom or overseas, also such Royal Engineer personnel as may be employed in connection with demobilization, in constructing or maintaining roads, buildings or camps or other works.

(7).—Such personnel of the Signal Service, Royal Engineer, as may be employed in connection with demobilization in constructing, maintaining or operating signal communications.

(9).—Such personnel of the Army Postal Service Royal Engineers, as may be required in connection with the process of demobilization.

(9).—Such personnel of the Transportation Corps, Royal Engineers, as may be necessary for transportation duties in connection with demobilization or maintenance.

(10).—Such Royal Army Service Corps personnel, whether of the supply, horse transport or mechanical transport branches, as may be employed in connection with demobilization or maintenance and transport duties.

(11).—Such Royal Army Medical Corps personnel required to maintain such central auxiliary and special hospitals and such hospital ships and ambulance trains as may be necessary.

(12).—Such Royal Army Ordnance Corps personnel as may be employed in connection with demobilization in collecting, storing, repairing, issuing, despatching or accounting for arms, ammunition, equipment, clothing necessaries, harness saddlery, vehicles or other stores.

(13).— Such personnel of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps as may be required in connections with demobilization in the collection, treatment and disposal of animals in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

(14).—Personnel of Remount Squadrons, Depots and Companies.

(15).—Personnel of the Corps of Military Police employed with formation in the field or in garrisons, stations and demobilization units in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

(16).—Personnel of the Military Provost Staff Corps employed in Military Prisons in the field and in detention barracks in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

(17).—Personnel of the Railway traffic establishment.

(18).—Personnel of Claims Commissions, Standing Committees, and Adjustment, Billeting and Quartering Committees.

(19).—Such personnel of the Army Printing and Stationery Services as may be required in connection with the process of demobilization.

(20).—Personnel of embarkation and disembarkation staffs in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

There will be two Senior League matches on Saturday next and both will have an important bearing on the result of the championship of the Hongkong League as the two leaders are both engaged. The Club will have the Engineers for opponents and the Navy will again meet the South China Athletic. Both matches should be very close, and although the Club are experiencing a little bad luck with injuries to players, they should be able to field a good side.

The Navy have not played for several weeks, from the same cause, but they now possess a very strong side and should have no trouble to take both points from the Athletic. Given good weather there should be very large crowds at both matches, and it is hoped that the club concerned or the Hongkong Football Association, will take measures to ensure the spectators being kept outside the ropes, which is absolutely necessary for the good of the game and also for protection of the players.

The 2nd Division matches are also very interesting and Kowloon will have a stiff hurdle in South China Reserves, but the former Club should win on present form, while the 83rd Coy. should have no trouble in beating the 87th Coy. unless the latter have discovered some fresh forwards. The matches and officials are as follow:—

HONGKONG LEAGUE. DIVISION I.

Hongkong Club v. R. E. Kick off 4 p.m. Club Ground. Referee, Mr. Tucker.

Royal Navy v. South China. Navy Ground. Kick off 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Pragnall.

SECOND DIVISION.

South China Res. v. Kowloon. Navy Ground, kick off 2.30. Referee Mr. Emery.

87th Coy. v. 83rd Coy. Club Ground. Kick off 2.30 Referee Mr. Stevenson.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

50,000 SACKS OF RICE FOR CANTON.

Peking, February 5.

Responding to Chak Wong's appeal telegraphed Peking, Anhui will allow 50,000 sacks of rice for Canton from Wuhu free of tax.

THE CONFERENCE.

Cheung Sze-chiu, Wu Hon-man, Pang Wan-yi, Yau Ming-lun, Lau Kwang-ik, Li Shiu-ying, Wong Pak-kwang arrived at Nanking on the 30th ult., and a preliminary conference was held at the Hupeh Guild. Li Shun welcomed the southern delegates on the 31st ult and it was agreed that the opening and closing of the Conference should be held at Nanking whilst all the sittings should be held at Shanghai.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS AT PARIS CONFERENCE.

The Peking Government has received another telegram that on January 27 the Peace Conference appointed China's League of Nations Committee by fourteen votes against three, Wu Wai-kwan representing China, also the international control of ports, waterways and railways.

At the Conference on Jan., 28, Wong Ching-ting and Ku Wai-dwan had lively arguments with the Japanese delegates on the Shantung questions.

Japan wants two ports in Siberia but America opposes this. Probably Great Britain will support America's and the Chinese views.

THE SUPREME BUREAU.

Shanghai, February 5.

The Supreme Bureau of the Peace Conference was converted into a League of Nations on January 31st when ten members sat on a Court on European and territorial questions.

REPARATION BY GERMANY.

A Committee to deal with the question of reparation will be formed with regard to Germany's ability to pay indemnities.

REPORTED JAPANESE DEMANDS.

It is reported in Peking that the Japanese Minister visited the Waichiaopu, on New Year's Day and demanded that China should change her delegates to the Peace Conference and keep secret agreements from disclosure and also to allow the Chinese delegates attitude to be guided by Japan, failing which Japan will exercise financial pressure.

This news has come as a shock to Peking but the Japanese Ambassador denies its truth.

SPEAKERS AT THE CONFERENCE.

Eight Northern delegates have arrived in Shanghai and have paid an unofficial call upon Tong Siu-yi. The latter expressed the opinion that each side should nominate one speaker at the Conference, the other delegates to be listeners only, although on special subjects, special speakers should be heard. He also expressed the opinion that journalists should not be present, whilst members of the Wopinghui bodies should be allowed to hear what takes place.

A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

The opening session of the Conference is to be celebrated as a national holiday and is fixed for February 12.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

THE Steamship

"CHINA"

Having arrived, from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately, and cargo remaining on board on and after Tuesday, 4th Feb. 1919 noon, will be landed & stored at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after 8th Feb. 1919 will be subject to rent.

All chafed, broken and damaged goods will be landed in the Company's Godown where they will be examined on Saturday 8th. inst. at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship's side and or Company's lighters & Godown.

All claims against the steamer must be presented within 15 days of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 1st February, 1919.

ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HOTELS.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.
[THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.]
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Telephone 812, MRS F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

6th. 7th. 8th. & 9th. February
9.15 P.M.
ANNALS OF THE WAR NO. 59.
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
Epoch 5 The Conquest of Paris.
DIMPLE AUTO SALESMAN.
MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Saturday the 8th. Feb at 9.15 P.M.
MATINEES
every
Wednesday and Thursday 5.15 p.m.
Saturday 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sunday 6 p.m.
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE
TEL. NO. 1743. CORONET TEL. NO. 1743.
TO-DAY
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Positively the Last Performance of
"The Yankee Way"
Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL ..... The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL (opening in the Summer of 1919) } The coming seaside resort of South China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS (Office premises) } The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 433, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

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